

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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OFFICE: 232 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

Representative Clark, of Florida, has the record this far as a bill introducer. Already he stands sponsor for 31.

New York doctors are now prescribing balloon trips for dyspeptics. We should say that they should try lighter diet instead of lighter air.

Secretary Taft says that the fight for the Philippine tariff is only begun, and will not end until the islands are treated fairly.

Count Boni is reported to be making herculean efforts to avoid a scandal. One would think that about the last thing he feared.

Columbia has just nipped another revolution. How glad the Panamanians must be to have nothing worse to worry over than a change in the Chief Engineer of the Canal.

The proposition to remove the National Capital to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri is exciting some people. It will never be done. It would cut down Champ Clark's mileage.

Here's hoping that when Walter Wellman discovers the North Pole we will not have to sanitize it, give it a civil Government, fix its coinage, remodel its tariff, or admit it to Statehood, either joint or single.

The anemic condition to which Congress has reduced the Philippine Tariff and Statehood bills indicates that the Big Stick is not so awesome within a mile of the White House as it may be farther off.

Joseph Medill Patterson says that most of our laws are faulty and founded on a wrong principle. Young men usually come out of college with ideas of that kind, but at 27 Joseph should begin to have some sense, if ever.

Chicago is having one of its regularly recurring spasms over the prevalence of crime. If the gangs with black records are wise they will take time by the forelock and go to St. Louis or Cincinnati for a few months. Chicago always ends up these spells of municipal despondency with a thorough course of hanging and sending to the penitentiary, during which no tough citizen is safe.

Henry Watterson wants Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge to represent Kentucky in State Hall. If a Breckinridge, why not take the Rev. Robert J. one of the greatest Presbyterian divines of his day, and a tower of strength for the Union? John C. never did anything of moment except to pose as a model of manly beauty and "chivalry," and delude a host of too impressionable young Kentuckians into the Confederate army.

The American invasion of Canada is gathering force and volume. Land agents have within the last two months sold 20,000 acres of land in the Manitoba country to New England settlers, and it is expected that 15,000 settlers from New York and Ohio will make their homes in the Canadian Northwest this season. This means the eventual annexation of that country to this.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines has decided not to make any report on the Philippine Tariff bill, which action is meant to kill it for this session. Senator Lodge does not propose to let it go so. He will make a motion, after the Statehood bill is disposed of, to discharge the Committee from the consideration of the bill, which will bring it before the Senate for consideration, when he will try to secure its passage, but its enemies say that it is beyond hope of passage.

The St. Louisans who have been paying tolls at the rate of \$5 for each freight car and \$1 for teams crossing the Gould bridge are reflecting deeply, not to say hotly, that the money went to meet Count Boni's extravagance and debauchery in Paris. They think that they are entitled to a free bridge across the Mississippi on general principles, and the point to their arguments gets red hot when they figure up that they have been paying about \$9,000,000 to buy a foolish American girl a pinchbeck little worn by a little, cigarette-smoking, monkey-faced Parisian rouser with the morals of the slums.

We are promised a rush this Summer that will far eclipse that to Klondyke, or any other of recent years, when the Government opens up the Wind River or Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming, June 15, 1906. There is no imagination so vivid and fantastic as the gold hunter's, and for 20 years the Western prospectors have been filling each other with wonderful tales as to the richness of the Shoshone Reservation. The tales have even reached Australia and Europe, and hungry gold-seekers from there will be in the rush. The reservation lies very nearly in the center of Wyoming, and has an area of 2,283 square miles, and is bounded by the North Fork of Wind River, Big Horn River, Big Wind River and Owl Creek. It is undoubtedly rich in gold and copper, but equally without doubt it has only a small fraction of the wealth that the miners' tales endow it with.

DEATH OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 4, of cerebral hemorrhage. John McAllister Schofield was born in Chataqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. He graduated from West Point seventh in the famous class of 1853, of which Gen. James B. McPherson was the head. Other members of the class were Gens. Joshua W. Sill, William Sooy Smith, Thomas M. Vincent, William R. Terrill, L. H. Pelouze, R. O. Tyler, N. Bowman Switzer, W. W. Lowe, William McE. Dye, P. H. Sheridan, B. F. Smith, Alexander Chambers and A. H. Plummer, of the Union army, and Gens. W. R. Boggs, M. M. Blunt, John S. Bowen, Walworth Jenkins, James L. White, Benjamin Allison, John R. Chambliss, Henry B. Davidson, Henry H. Walker, John B. Hood, Thomas M. Jones, L. L. Rich and R. R. Ross, of the Confederate army. He was assigned to the artillery, and served for a couple of years in the garrisons of seacoast forts, then



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

as instructor at West Point, and in 1860 secured a leave of absence to become Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. He took an active interest in Gen. Lyon's operations, applied to be restored to duty, and his first service was mustering in the patriotic Germans, who volunteered to assist Gen. Lyon in saving the arsenal and city of St. Louis to the Union. Lyon made him his Chief-of-Staff, and as such he served on the campaign which ended with the battle of Wilson's Creek. He became Major of the 1st Mo., and was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Nov. 21, 1861. It was decided to raise a force of Missouri troops, 13,000 strong, for service within the State, the commander to be a United States officer selected by the Governor of Missouri. Gen. Schofield was designated such commander, and immediately entered upon a highly perplexing and important line of duty in repressing the bushwhackers and guerrillas, and attempted to maintain order in the State. His troubles were further complicated by the bitter factional quarrels between the Radical and Conservative elements in the Union party in Missouri. He had the confidence of President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck, and was able to maintain his position against the fiercest assaults of his opponents. Oct. 12, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Frontier, and Nov. 29 promoted to Major-General. He became weary of the intestinal quarrels of the Union men, and applied for other duty. He was appointed to command the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, but retained this only a few weeks when it was found necessary to return him to Missouri. He retained command there until January, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio. He found troublous conditions in East Tennessee, but managed to maintain tolerable order and keep organized bodies of the Confederates out of his Department. When Gen. Sherman opened the Atlanta campaign Gen. Schofield was able, after providing for the security of his Department, to join him with a force of 15,000 men, which became the left wing of Sherman's army and rendered most important service until the capture of Atlanta. Gen. Schofield was never a brilliant, showy officer, but he was always a very brave, reliable one that could be confidently counted upon to carry out his full share of the program. When Hood made his raid against Nashville, Gen. Schofield, upon his own application, was sent back with the Twenty-third Corps to the aid of Thomas. By skillful maneuvering of his small force he managed to hold Hood back for weeks while Thomas was getting his scattered forces into shape to defend Nashville. The operations came to a crisis in the battle of Franklin, where Schofield's forces, the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, inflicted the bloodiest defeat upon Hood's army sustained by any force during the war. In command of the Twenty-third Corps he took an important part in the victory of Nashville and the destructive pursuit of Hood's army. The work being substantially done in the West, he applied to Gen. Grant for service in the final campaign in the East, and by one of the great logistic feats of the war the whole Twenty-third Corps was transferred from Clifton, Tenn., to the mouth of the Cape Fear River, where he began the campaign with the capture of Wilmington. He advanced upon the Cape Fear River until he joined Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C., and was present at the surrender of Johnston, being detailed to execute the military convention. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. He had in the meanwhile been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army for Franklin and also brevetted a Major-General. During the struggle between Andrew Johnson and Congress Gen. Schofield served as Secretary of War from May, 1868, to March 11, 1869. He was then promoted to Major-General, U. S. A., and was Commander-in-Chief of the Army from Aug. 14, 1888, until he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and retired Sept. 29, 1895. While a Major-General he commanded the Division of the Pacific, was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and commanded the Division of Missouri and the Division of the Atlantic. For two terms he was Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and had been for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since his retirement he had been spending his winters in Florida and his summers in the East, with frequent visits to Washington to mingle with his old friends. He was a genial,

companionable man of spotless character and high professional attainments. His death diminishes the number of living corps commanders to four, Gens. Sickles, Howard, Dodge and J. H. Wilson, and leaves Gen. O. O. Howard the only surviving commander of an army.

One of the greatest services which Gen. Schofield rendered the country was in helping to avert a war with France at the close of the rebellion. But little is known of this, and it is never mentioned in the histories of the country. At the conclusion of the war the feeling was very intense against France for her friendship to the Confederacy and also on account of Napoleon III's attempt to set up an Empire in Mexico, and his proclamation that he intended to "restore the supremacy of the Latin race in America." He had taken advantage of our domestic troubles to launch his enterprise, and at first Secretary Seward had to talk very smoothly about it in order to keep Louis Napoleon from recognizing the Southern Confederacy. After Gettysburg and Vicksburg and we had built up a navy we began to assume a stiffer tone, and the army generally felt that it would probably win its service by expelling the French from Mexico, which it wanted very much to do, from Gen. Grant down. Secretary Seward, however, was much hampered by his previous attitude, and there was also the strong influence of the business men of the country, who wanted peace and an opportunity to restore things to ordinary conditions. Undoubtedly Gen. Grant and all the higher officers of the army were strongly in favor of an immediate movement upon Mexico, and Gen. Sheridan was, therefore, denied the privilege of appearing in the Grand Review in order to go to Texas and make ready. The Fourth Corps, Twenty-fifth Corps and Custer's Cavalry were sent to him, and Sheridan immediately began to give the French commander very decided shivers, so that he drew back about 100 leagues from the Rio Grande. At the same time Gen. Schofield was given leave of absence for a year with permission to leave the country, the understanding being that he was to go to Mexico, and that 100,000 veterans, who had in the meanwhile gone home, seen their best girls and were ready for something else, should report to him beyond the Rio Grande. Many will remember that there was quite a little stir all through the West of this, and companies were formed for service in Mexico in many towns. Again Secretary Seward got in his work. He sent for Gen. Schofield and told him, "I want you to go to Paris, get your legs under Louis Napoleon's mahogany and tell him that he must get out of Mexico; the American people cannot be much longer restrained." It was bitter pill for Napoleon III, to swallow in spite of all the gilding that Secretary Seward was willing to put on it. Napoleon had had at that time a career of uninterrupted success, and France was regarded as the foremost military power in the world. Yet, even Napoleon could see that he was threatened with an irruption of a practically limitless army of Union and Confederate soldiers, who were at that time the best fighting men in the world. Four years of the war had trained them to the highest point of efficiency. Schofield went to Paris. He did not see Napoleon, however, but had interviews with his Ministers, in which he succeeded in impressing them with the actual facts of the case, so that, disagreeable as the thought was, they were compelled to order a retreat, and the last French troops left Vera Cruz in 1867. This mission of Gen. Schofield undoubtedly averted a war with France, and so Louis Napoleon's downfalls was brought about by Germany, instead of the United States, which would have been the case if he had not left Mexico.

AN INCIDENT OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The Army of the Cumberland was conspicuously harmonious in its organization, and its history was disturbed by singularly few disputes. One of the bitterest of these is recalled to mind by the death, last week, of Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood at his home in Dayton, O. Gen. Wood was an accomplished soldier, and admitted by everyone to be one of the very ablest of the division commanders of the Army of the Cumberland. He had been identified with that army from the very first, and on every field of battle had won commendation by his conspicuously able management of his command, whether it was a brigade or a division. In the Chickamauga campaign he commanded the First Division of Crittenden's Twenty-first Corps. On the first and for a large part of the second day his division was on the right of the line, with Brannan's Division on its left and Davis's and Sherman's Divisions on its right. The forenoon of the 20th the Confederates were making their main fight on Thomas on the left to gain possession of the road to Chattanooga, and the right was for some hours little engaged. Capt. Kellogg, of Gen. Rosecrans's staff, in coming back from the right of the line reported to Rosecrans that there was a gap to the right of Gen. Reynolds which was dangerous. Apparently he did not note the position of Brannan or misinterpreted it. Gen. Garfield, Rosecrans's Chief-of-Staff, who had the arrangement of the line well in his mind, happened to be absent at the time, and Gen. Rosecrans sent the following order to Gen. Wood:

"Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Sept. 20: 10:45 a. m.

"Brig.-Gen. Wood, Commanding Division, etc.

"The General Commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him.

"Respectfully, etc.

"Frank S. Bond, Major and Aid-de-Camp."

Orders were also sent to Gen. Jeff C. Davis to close up on Wood and to Crittenden, and McCook to generally move to the left to keep the line intact. What Gen. Wood did upon the receipt of this order became a matter of the fiercest dispute. The partisans of Gen. Rosecrans claimed that he knew that the order was a mistake and should not, therefore, have obeyed it until he had called the attention of the commanding officer to the error. Gen. Wood and his friends claimed that Gen. Rosecrans knew, or thought he knew, precisely what he was doing when he issued the order, and that he intended it to be obeyed as it was, not knowing that Longstreet was massing a heavy force on the right to sweep away that portion of our line. Gen. Wood was not engaged at the time he received this order, and says that he supposed that the position that he was then occupying would be taken care of by the troops in his right. Therefore he put his men in motion, left the line, marched around Brannan and took position to support Reynolds's right. A little later Gen. Longstreet, who had been massing 20,000 men in front of that part of the line, poured through the gap, struck Jeff C. Davis in flank and rear as well as front, shattered Wood's right brigade as it was moving off the field and threw back Brannan's right in confusion. Sheridan and Davis made the most desperate attempts to withstand the shock, but were swept off the field by the torrent of men that Longstreet rushed against them. Rosecrans and his staff officers hurried to the spot and tried to bring order out of the confusion, but were carried back off the field by the routed brigades. Gen. Wood, in his official report, says in regard to this order:

"I received the order about 11 o'clock. At the moment of its receipt I was a short distance in rear of the center of my command. Gen. McCook was with me when I received it. I informed him that I would immediately carry it into execution, and suggested that he should close up the command rapidly on my right to prevent the occurrence of a gap in our lines. He said he would do so, and immediately turned away. I immediately dispatched my staff officer to the brigade commanders with the necessary orders, and the movement was at once begun. Reynolds's Division was posted on the right of Brannan's Division, which, in turn, was on the left of the position I was just quitting. I had consequently to pass my command in rear of Brannan's Division to close up on and go in to the support of Reynolds."

When Gen. Wood arrived on Gen. Reynolds's right he met Gen. Thomas, who said that Reynolds did not need support, and changed Wood's orders so as to send him to the extreme left, where Gen. Baird was in urgent need of assistance. In that position he made a magnificent battle, as he always did wherever he was engaged, and succeeded in repulsing several times a superior force of the enemy which was attempting to turn our left and interpose between the army and Chattanooga.

While the Speaker of the House is being attacked for his autocracy, Speaker Cannon himself is trying to start a counter-revolution to prevent the centralization of power in Washington. He is strongly opposed to the States surrendering their power and prerogatives to the General Government, and not exercising their proper functions within their own borders. It is shameful for the States to sit down without an effort and call upon the Government to do that which they should do themselves. He instances the recent appeal of Gov. Dawson, of West Virginia, to Senator Tillman for something to be done by Congress which the State of West Virginia should do. West Virginia has much more power over its railroads than Congress can exert inside the limits of the State, and West Virginia should therefore be left to take care of its people of any business.

The greatest danger is now from amendments which everybody is eager

to inject into the body of the law, to gratify his personal ambition, or to satisfy the demands of some influential class of his constituents. If there was not to be another session of Congress for years this question of amendment might be a highly important one. But when we reflect that Congress will assemble again in about eight months, with as full power over the matter as in the present session, it will be seen that the ardent amenders can be well made to wait until we see how the bill as it stands will meet the public requirements. It is far better to do too little now than too much.

PENSION AGENTS CONFIRMED.

Feb. 27 the Senate confirmed the appointments of three important Pension Agents.

Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, the Pension Agent at Philadelphia, who has been serving very acceptably for a number of years, was appointed to succeed himself for the term beginning March 3. This will be gratifying news to all the comrades and particularly to the survivors of the Second Corps, in which Gen. Mulholland was a well-known and gallant soldier. He went out as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 116th Pa., and became Colonel, May 3, 1864. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the war and Major-General for gallantry at the Boynton Plank Road. He is deservedly popular with the veterans of Pennsylvania, in whom he has always taken a warm interest.

Col. Charles A. Orr was confirmed as Pension Agent to succeed himself at Buffalo for the term beginning Jan. 13, 1906. Comrade Orr is well known for his activity and effectiveness in the Grand Army of the Department of New York. He has been Commander of Chapin Post at Buffalo for many years and done admirable work in building it up to one of the foremost Posts in the country, and was Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R., in 1901, giving it a most successful administration.

Augustus J. Holt, of Boston, was confirmed to succeed himself for the term beginning April 27, 1906. Mr. Holt has also discharged the duties of his position in a way to strongly commend himself to the comrades of New England, as well as to the authorities at Washington.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

The later official figures given out by the Japanese War Office seem more reasonable. The number of Japanese prisoners taken by the Russians was 1,917, besides an unknown number in the Russian field hospitals and about 188 in the hands of the Amur forces in northeastern Korea. This is a strong commentary upon the worthlessness of the boasted Cossacks, who were supposed to be everywhere and who should have picked up a great many more stragglers, wounded, wagon guards, etc., than the beggary 1,917. As to the battle losses the figures are:

Killed in action or died of wounds 43,219

Wounded in action 153,473

Missing 5,095

Injured (not in action) 16,456

Sick (ordinary diseases) 203,270

Sick (contagious disease) 17,866

Total 439,568

Sent from field to hospitals in Japan 281,587

If we could have added to this the exact numbers of the forces that the Japanese had in the field we should have some basis for estimating the mortality of their battles. If we assume that they had 500,000 men engaged in the operations the percentage of their losses would fall far below those of the American army. The probabilities are that the Japanese had engaged from first to last nearer 1,000,000 men than a half million, and this would make the discrepancy in favor of the American soldiers much more striking.

It is generally conceded that the joint Statehood bill is lost, and that when the bill is put upon its passage, next Friday, the Foraker amendment will be adopted. This amendment separates New Mexico and Arizona from the bill, and allows them to vote separately whether or not they will enter the Union as one State. There is no doubt that they will vote against it and prefer to remain Territories until some time in the future when they can be admitted as separate States. The only hope that Senator Beveridge has now of success is in getting the House to reject the amendment and compelling the Senate to recede from it.

Secretary Shaw lays himself open to criticism so frequently that it is a pleasure to find him on the right side in supporting the bill to remove the tax on alcohol for use in the arts. He says that the Government can well afford to do this, and that the loss to the revenue will possibly be as low as \$200,000 a year. He wants the committee to adopt a bill which will give the Treasury great latitude in regulations for the withdrawal of spirits from the tax. Here comes the crisis—the Internal Revenue officials are generally opposed to free alcohol in the arts, and if they are allowed a free hand will make regulations such as will practically prohibit the use and defeat the purposes of the bill.

There are the strongest hopes for a general union of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Representatives of the Presbyterian South, United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America and the Reformed Presbyterian Church will meet at Charlotte, N. C., March 14, for the purpose of preparing a federation basis. Union is now in the air, and there is no good reason why all the Presbyterians should not gather together into an administrative connection, which will help the weak churches, prevent the squandering of effort and money and strengthen the whole body of Presbyterians into a greater moral engine.

Representative J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, has taken a shy at the thread-worn subject of reducing the representation of the Southern States. The bill which he introduced last week proposes the following reduction on account of the disfranchisement of the negroes:

Alabama, from nine to five; Arkansas, from seven to five; Florida, from three to two; Georgia, from 11 to six; Louisiana, from seven to three; Mississippi, from eight to three; North Carolina, from 10 to six; South Carolina, from seven to three; Tennessee, from 10 to eight; Texas, from 15 to 12; Virginia, from 10 to eight.

The proposition is a sheer waste of time and effort, and can lead to nothing but a needless irritation of the Southerners, and furnishing more brands to demagogues with which to fire the Southern heart. The representation never will be reduced, no matter how much it may be deserved, and it is idle to talk of it.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within the State. If such action as is hereby urged be promptly taken, the peace of the State will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil."

President Lincoln's Reply.

To this the President replied:

"In all I have done in the premises I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of the majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky. While I have been conversing on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, made a proposal showing the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

"Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and with this impression I must respectfully decline to so remove it."

"I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky. It is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union."

Again, a man who entered into controversy had reason to regret it. Gov. Magoffin made a poor showing on paper in comparison with the great President.

In Louisville.

Louisville, then a city of 68,000, was the most considerable town in Kentucky, and ranked immediately after New Orleans and St. Louis among the largest cities in the South. It was strongly Union, made so by its large population of skilled mechanics. As a rule, the better classes of workmen everywhere were strongly opposed to slavery and slavery extension. In the Municipal election the "Citizens and Workmen's Association," which demanded unqualified allegiance to the Union, without regard to former party affiliations, had elected J. M. Delph as Mayor by a large majority, although the Knights of the Golden Circle, with the notorious Bickley at their head, openly drilled in the streets, marched and paraded, and made every effort to intimidate loyal voters. Prominent among these was John W. Tompkins, a notorious bully, Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and well known to be recruiting men for the Confederate army. Buckner's State Guards also gave all their assistance to electing the States Rights candidate. Collisions between Union men and Secessionists were of daily occurrence, and it seemed often imminent that the Secessionists were insisting that they be stroked gently the right way, or they would crimson the streets with blood.

One of these occasions was the celebration of Washington's Birthday by a public meeting in the Court House grounds. Hon. James Speed delivered a stirring patriotic address, and the Star Spangled Banner was raised with reverent ceremony. Buckner, who was present with a strong force of his State Guards withdrew them, without saluting the Mayor, and many were rying out the purposes of his election, was organizing Louisville as a Union Government, independent of what the State Government might decide to do. The Unionists were very distrustful of Gov. Magoffin and his co-teries as to what they might attempt. The city had its own Union "army," the Marion Rifles, a battalion under the command of Maj. J. M. Delph, who subsequently became Colonel of the 2d Ky. The Marion Rifles refused to follow the State Guard, but remained and properly saluted the Flag. As soon as the Union organizations began to parade the streets the Secessionists ceased, because it made a revelation of how far they were outclassed.

The Killing of Tompkins.

The decisive demonstration came in a most unexpected way. The Secessionists broke out in exuberant rejoicings upon the receipt of news that Bull Run, and assumed that now their opponents were demoralized. In reality Bull Run only stung them into sterner determination. The situation became terribly strained, and any moment an outbreak might occur which would deluge the streets with blood. J. W. Tompkins took this opportunity to make himself exceedingly offensive by placing a speech in the papers, in which he called for Jeff Davis, G. A. Green, a Union policeman, ordered him to cease disturbing the peace, to which Tompkins replied by drawing a bowie knife and attacking the officer. Green promptly fired upon and killed him. The wildest excitement followed, and it seemed that the reign of blood which Buckner had been threatening was at hand. The killing was a challenge to the Knights of the Golden Circle to do their worst, and they started in viciously, but the sudden array of Union men in support of Green was so overwhelming that they were availed in quiet, and from that moment lost ground.

Mayor Delph began the organization of Home Guards, with the Marion Rifles as a nucleus. He soon had several regiments, with the Mayor as Commander-in-Chief and Lovell H. Rousseau as Brigadier-General. When the latter determined to raise a regiment under the President's flag, the Mayor Delph succeeded him in command. Mayor Delph felt himself strong enough to demand the keys of the State Arsenal at Louisville, and was refused, who reluctantly surrendered them, and then Delph ordered all the State Guards in the city be disbanded.

The Home Guards became the model for similar organizations all over the State, which reduced the State Guards from their aggressive intolerance to a defensive attitude. The crisis came when it was decided to send 6,000 muskets, 100,000 cartridges and a supply of powder and lead to Gen. Nelson for the use of the troops he was organizing at Camp Dick Robinson. The arms and ammunition were first loaded on the cars at Covington, to be sent to Lexington, but the train was stopped by a mob in Harrison County, and compelled to return to Cincinnati, with the threat that if the attempt was repeated the road would be destroyed. Next it was tried to send the arms up the Kentucky River, but the boat was stopped and forced to return when the arms were sent to Louisville, and shipped from there by special train. Gen. Nelson was notified by telegraph, and he lost no time in deciding to fight, if there was any further interference. He ordered Col. Thos. E. Bramlette, then organizing the 3d Ky., to go to Lexington and receive the arms, which he was to send on to camp under a guard of Wolford's Cavalry. At Lexington Col. Bramlette found great excitement with the Secessionists, under John C. Breckinridge and John H. Morgan. Breckinridge tried to induce Bramlette to withdraw, and when he refused, he and Bramlette replied that he would not depart without the arms and munitions, and that if armed rebels appeared upon the street blood would be shed. He would not leave a living Secessionist in Lexington. Bramlette took his arms and ammunition out to camp, without a shot being fired.

Breckinridge and Morgan saw that

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

their bluff had been called, and soon turned their faces toward Camp Boone, whither Gen. Buckner was also wending his way.

Men had been hotly arguing, haranguing and threatening now for a year, during which time there had been an exciting Presidential election. South Carolina had seceded, the new President had been inaugurated, 10 States had followed South Carolina's example, the battle of Bull Run had been fought. There were tens of thousands of earnest, deeply-wrought young men in camp, drilling and preparing for battle. Kentucky neutrality had been worn to a frazzle. Everybody was tired of it. The time for talking, maneuvering and intriguing had passed. The day of the sword had arrived.

(To be continued.)

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Some of the More Notable Proceedings of the Week.

Monday, Feb. 26.—Mr. Tillman's report of the Hepburn rate bill from the Committee on Interstate Commerce was the only subject of interest in the Senate proceedings. The remainder of the day was devoted to routine business.

The Senate met again at noon.

After the consideration of District business the House took up the Delzell bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal. With the roll call ordered on the previous question, the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Speaker Henderson.

Feb. 27.—The Senate had under consideration the Statehood bill, and Senator Hopkins (Ill.) addressed the Senate in favor of the House bill. The bill for the extension of tribal relations with the Five Civilized Tribes was then taken up.

In the House the Army appropriation bill occupied the entire legislative day.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Foraker's carefully prepared speech against the Administration's entire policy for railroad regulation was the sole event of importance in the Senate. The Ohioan spoke for nearly three hours, and held the undivided attention of the Senate and crowded galleries.

The House spent all day considering the Army appropriation bill.

On a point of order that there was no law authorizing it, the appropriation for more than 300 clerks employed by the General Staff and the various Division Headquarters was stricken from the bill.

March 1.—Mr. Dooliver held the undivided attention of the Senate for more than two hours while he made an eloquent plea for the Hepburn rate bill unamended.

The Iowa referred with biting sarcasm to several of the Republican Senators who are opposing the bill. At the close of his speech he was liberally applauded by the crowded galleries.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the bill providing for a settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

The House passed the Army appropriation bill, carrying a total of about \$69,000,000.

The Foraker bill providing for the marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North was also passed, amid applause on both sides of the Chamber.

March 2.—For four hours the Senate debated the bill winding up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, preparing to send the Indian Territory annexed to Oklahoma for Statehood.

The debate hinged mainly on Mr. La Follette's amendment prohibiting railroads or other means of stock raising from acquiring a controlling interest in the coal lands. His amendment received only six votes besides his own. The bill as amended was passed.

The time of the House was spent in the consideration of private claims bills.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, managed to light on his feet in the recent whirl in the Senate, because, though he voted against the Hepburn bill in the committee, he voted in favor of the presentation by Senator Dooliver, which helps to keep him on pleasant relations with the White House.

As ever, the Representatives from Pennsylvania are strikingly modest and self-sacrificing. They have asked for only \$9,000,000 for public buildings in their State, which expenditure, of course, can be readily met by the economies the President is ordering in the Government Printing Office and the salaries of clerks and janitors.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, is in the same class with the rest. He is perfectly willing to vote for the Hepburn bill, but he wants very much to have his amendment adopted. This will describe nearly every one of the 98 Senators. They would be all perfectly willing to vote for the bill to get their amendments made a part of it. What the Supreme Court would do to the bill after it was so amended would be a plenty.